Arthur's Battles, by VSW Bambrough.

Contents: Reference Table: (9 HB/Nennius battle sites = 9 ND/SS forts = 9 actual historical sites)

0 n.a. = 1/[0] Branodunum = Brancaster.
1 ost flu Glein/Gleni "mouth river Glein" = 2/[1] Gariannonum = Burgh/Garieni flu ost/Great Yarmouth
2/2-5 Dub-glas "black water"/Linnuis "pools" = 3/[2] Othona/Limen = Bradwell/Maldon/Blackwater/Ei-du-mania "black"
3/6 Bassas = 4/[3] Regulbium/Baetasiorum = Reculver/Bassa
4/7 silva Celidonis / Cat Coit Celidon = between 3 & 4 = Kit's Coty/Coldrum/Weald/sylva Caledonia of Caesar's invasion.
5/8 castello Guinnion/Alborum "white fort(let)" [= Badon of AC] = 6/[5] Dubris = white Dover/Albion/Mary in Castro/Braddon Hill/Quintus
6/9 urbs Legionis "city of the legion" = 5 Rutupi/legion Augusta/orbs = Richborough
7 trat Tribruit = 7 Lemanis = 7 Stutfall/Lympne/Romney/LlifMenai
8/11 Mt Agned/(Cat)Bregion "(white) hills" = 8 Anderida/HonAvgNdr/ClBr = 8 Pevensey/Andred/Caburn/South Downs.
9/12 Mt Badon/Bath = 9 Adurni (or Clausentum) = 9 Portchester/Portsdown Hill (or Bitterne).

0. Brief Introductory About this small paper.

(Map for quick comprehension here http://2rbetterthan1.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/map-12battleska-9fortsss2.png)

Our discovery was that 8 of the 9 battle sites of "Arthur" in the Historia Britonum of Nennius match 8 of the 9 sites of the Saxon Shore forts of the Notita Dignitatum, plus the 4th battle site Celidon also matches a site near Aylesford in between the 3rd and 4th of the 9 Saxon Shore forts [the 2nd and 3rd of the 8 forts that match the HB battle sites]. There is no doubts that the discovery is right because all 9 sites match in names/meanings, natres/goegraphies/details, and in numbers/order (the two lists/sets [8 of] 9 sites match in numbers all in order). [We also found that the 9 battle sites of the Pa Gur also seem to match with both the HB and ND/SS sites. Some other groups of names also seemingly may match too, like the 12 Monasteries list, the 11 consuls in the HRB, etc?] Moreover we also discovered that the Wonders of Britain also match the same sites, which confirms our first discovery. However, in the last 4 years many harsh critics have kept lyingly claiming that our sites don't match linguistically etc. This paper therefore addresses that names matches of the 9 sites. What we did here was to use Jackson's "Once Again Arthur's Battles" as our base and addressed all the

points raised in there or arising out of it, though it may not be obvious
since we have developed a massive amount from out of his points.

This first edition only has 7 battle sites (numbers 1 to 6 and number 9) re-done here so far.
The other 2 (7-8) we have not yet (re)written. Only the names & meanings matches are
discussed here, not the details/natures/geographies and number/order matches evidences (which
can still be seen in our older 12 battles paper ebook in allempires forum ebooks, though not
written very well).

Many more further matches evidences detail for the 9 battle sites matches can be found via these links:
Older 12 battles paper/ebook: http://www.allempires.com/forum/ebook_view.asp?BookID=101
Older Wonders paper/ebook: http://www.allempires.com/forum/ebook_view.asp?BookID=102
Tables & Newer 12 battles evidences:
http://www.allempires.com/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=36994&PN=2
Catalogue of Links to all related articles:
http://www.allempires.com/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=37319

Abbreviations:
AC = Annales Cambriae = Welsh Annals.
ASC = Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
Cl Br = classis Britannica = British fleet.
Cf/cp = confer = compare.
DEB = Gildas'
eg = (for) exampe(s)
fl. = "river"
EH = Bede's
Geoff = Geoffrey
HB = Historia Britonum of "Nennius".
HRB = Geoffrey of Monmouth's
ie = that is.
KA = "(King) Arthur"
LF = Liber Floridus of St Omer
Mt(n)(s) = Mount(ain)(s)
ND = Notita Digniatum
ost. = "mouth"
PA = Pa Gur ("what man is the porter").
SS = Saxon Shore.
UK = United Kingdom.

VR = HB version.
& = and
+ = plus.
= = equal(s).

Chapter 1. 1st battle site Glein [Gariannonum/Burgh].

Glein the 1st battle site (of 9) of the HB of Nennius matches Gariannonum the 2nd/[1st] SS fort (of 9) of the ND, [and both seem to match Tribruit 1 the 1st battle (of 9) of the Pa Gur.]

The name of the 1st battle site in the HB is "(ostium/*aber) fluminis (...) Glein/Gleni/Gleuy" ("mouth of the river Glein/Gleni/Gleuy").

Before we deal with the name Glein, we will first show that there is a match for the first word "ostium/aber/mouth" at our site:
The meaning of this first word is either:
ostium "flow into the sea", "vicinity to the embochure of a river", "door, entrance, mouth", or "confluence"; and/or,
*oper/aber "(river-)mouth, [an estuary, a confluence]", "a river's confluence with another", "the mouth of a river at the coast".
Our site's area has matches for both/all of the words meanings:
There is a major river mouth there, and it is prominent in the Great Yarmouth (earlier Gernemwa) name of our site. Plus the mouth is right by our site: "Burgh Castle near the mouth of the river Yare".
There is an estuary in the immediate area of our site.
Also there is a confluence of 4 rivers in the area (Yare, Waveney, Ant, Bure/Bute).
"Gariannonum overlooks the confluence of the Rivers Yare & Waveney at the opening of the major estuary Breydon Water, with the River Bure joining not far to the north".
Other earlier sources also use the same word "ostia/ost." for the geographical feature nearby our site. (Thus the criticism that "Nennius used ostium not aestuarium" is nullified here.)
Tribruit 1 the 1st of 9 battles of the Pa Gur matches Glein, and the meaning of Tribruit's name also matches this site.
The second word fluminis can mean either "running water" or "river, stream". There is the river Yare at our site and 3 other rivers nearby. Early sources use the same word flumen/fluvii/fluvius for the river in our site's area. (So the argument that "Nennius said fluminis not riv(i)us" is no problem here.)
[The "running water" might connect with the proposed "babbling" meaning of the name Gariannonum?]

The origin of the river's alleged name Glein/Gleni (or Gleuy) is supposed to be from either:

*glan "pure (river), clear, clean [refering to the character of the water], bright, brilliant", "used specifically of rivers",

glain "glass, crystal",

gleno "holy",

ceinion/gleinion "of the saints",

[ceinion "brilliant, pure, white (horses)"?]

*glinn/glenn/glen/glyn "a glen, valley, glen of the river, river of the valley, dale, head of the hollar, where a valley butts up against the mountain, usually with a spring", "mountain valley", related to klettr "cliff",

glind "fence, enclosure", glynde/glyndy "glenhouse",

glan "a bank, shore",

dyn glan "man alive",

gein "birth".

[gleu/glyw "brave, war"? gloeu/glur "brilliant"?]

Firstly our site maybe has matches for some of the suggested meanings of the name Glein :

There is a glass vessel at Burgh Castle which sounds similar to the glass vessel at Dover which may have a link with the holy grail. (Hawkes also seemed to imply that Rhine glassware was imported through Caister by Yarmouth?)

"River" obviously matches with our site.

A description of the fort's situation has the words "underlying hillside, on summit of ground sloping steeply towards estuary of river Waveney, overlooking estuary/marsh".

(Not sure if Grandval 675 may also imply a valley or wall near our site too?)

(There is a cliff at or near our site's location.)

(The forts walls might match "fence, enclosure"?)

(It is the 1st of 9 sites matches re "birth"?)

[Glein "pure, clear" has been contrasted with Dubglas "black water". I assume that the waters of the Yare may contrast with the waters of the Blackwater, like the Glen is supposed to contrast with the Welland?]

Secondly there is a seeming match of the name at our site:

'Ostium fluminis Glein/Gleni' "mouth of the river Glein" of the HB surely matches earlier sources name(s) for our site's geographical features of

'Garien(n)i fluvii ostia', 'ost. Gariennus flumen' ("the mouth of the Garienus", Ptolemy), '(river) Gariannus fluvius', 'Gar[ienno]' (Ravenna cosmography), and the later 'Gerne (mwa)' (1150).

It is true that Glen of Paulinus/Bede in Northumbria was also called 'fluvius Gleni', but our 9 sites matches are far more certain, and the northern one's name interestingly is similar to Garien(n)i fluvii and might support our match.

(Note that we have all 3 words not just one.)

Jackson's theory that Nennius' translated Welsh names into Latin seems to me to confirm our link with Roman sites.

Despite all our stark evidences (for all 9 battle sites) certain mean critics keep insisting that the Glein/Gleni - Garieni match is supposedly not linguistically possible and they continue to refuse to accept our 9 battle sites matches discovery as possible unless we provide even more stark proof. For the Glein name match dispute there are only 6 possibilities, either: (1) we are wrong and they are right; (2) they are wrong and we are right; or (3a) Nennius played a too-clever "lying" conflation, or (3b) Glein is only Nennius' given name for the site; or (4) the Glen of Bede is misinterpreted/misplaced by scholars? or (5) there is some other match in our site's area for/with the name Glein, or (6) only the meaning of the name matches? We are very certain that we are not wrong about the 9 sites matches because the evidence is too stark beyond doubt that the 9 HB sites match the 9 SS sites. We have many stark evidences for the 9 battle sites matches while they only have one or a couple/few weak theoretical doubts for each site.

It is quite possible that the "expert" linguistics theories could be wrong. "Experts" have sometimes been wrong before but everyone forgets. Their linguistics is only theory not necessarily definite proven fact. The root and meaning of Gariannonum is not definitely certain ("don't know for sure") and is disputed : the few suggestions have included *gwar_onnen /*gar/*yar "ash, ridge of the ash tree, ash river", "shout, babble, babbling (river)", "rough", or ear "gravel(ly)" (though they say it is not this last one). [According to different sources Yarmouth/Yare and Gariannonum are either from the same root or two different roots.] The origin of Glein is also maybe not definite too? (Note the asterisk means "unrecorded theoretical reconstruction".) Glein and Garieni are fact and very close/similar; but "*glan versus *gar" is only theory that evidently could be wrong. They can not trash all our stark evidences for all 9 sites just because they dishonestly assert two asterisked hypothetical roots to be concrete fact.

It is also/alternatively quite possible that Nennius played a conflation. The a.d. "Christian" Romans are well known for such clever words/names/myths games many times in the last 2000 years. Nennius himself seems to have maybe done other similar conflations with province names in the Wonders of Britain.

I can't absolutely prove the origins of Glein and/or Garieni, i can only show the evidences that we have that the the names &/or places are certainly somehow connected. The critics can claim authoritatively that the names "can't be related" theoretically, but we try to show that the evidence is overwhelming beyond doubt that the 9 HB sites match the 9 SS sites, and that the names Glein/Gleni and Garieni so close/similar enough that we could be right and they could be wrong.

We have collected a number of names from Arthurian sources which may possibly provide links between the two names Glein/Gleni/*Glain/*Glanos and Garieni/Gariannonum:

Caer Glan?

Glinmaur [Great Glen]?

Glen Ailbe (Wonders)?

Glyn Rosin ('12 Monasteries' list)?

Grynn (1st of the 7 servants of the Porter)?

Glannauc 629?

Grail?

"Battle of Graine/Granairet/Granard in Leinster 480"?

Geraint?

Ceinion/Gleinion (Y Gododdin)?

Barclenses (HRB)?

Igraine?

Abergele 856?

Plain of Lleenawg (Gwallawg, Taliesin)?

Llwyn Gwair "Mown/Hay Grove" (Newport, Pembroke)?

Morvid of "Gloucester" (11 Consuls, HRB)? [cf. Gleawancester 577?]

Grannona/Seine/Granville (Gallic/French Saxon Shore fort in the ND)?

The gravel bank of Garanwyn(yon) (Taliesin)?

Examples for possible verification of r/l interchange (rhotacism) might include:

Glein/Garieni? Avalon/Avaron/Afallach/Afarnach; Cheldric/Cerdic? Badon/Braddon/Bladud?

Arestal/Lastalric.

Just in case the Garieni / Glein match is not accepted, there are also a few other alternative lesser possibilities for the name match in our site's area:

Peter Glean?

Grimes Graves? ["grim mouth" in Palgrave's poem about Paulinus?]

I think i saw a Glynde somewhere in the wider area (though i have not yet been able to find it again in searches)?

Iceni/Iclingas?

St Giles?

Ken Hill?

There might possibly be an analogous connection of the Glen of Paulinus/Bede to the Glein of Arthur/Nennius and Yarmouth of Norfolk?

1. The Glen river in Northumberland or Lincoln is possibly in an analogous position to the Yare in Norfolk (both on north-east coast above/before the 2nd battle site Linnuis)? Both Northumbria and Norfolk / East Anglia were Angles, and "North". Millfield Plain of the Northumbria Glen river "Glein" site may be similar to our Glein site Burgh which has alot of fields on 2 or 3 sides? (Compare plain of Lleenawg?)

2. I was interested to notice a possible connection between these 3 things:

The Glen of Paulinus in the EH of Bede is connected with baptism.

The name of Glein the 1st battle site of Arthur in the HB of Nennius might be connected with word gleinion "of the saints".

(St Germanus 429 (baptised, lent, river) might have a link with Glein / Gariannonum?)

The St Ives / Johannes the 1st of the 15 children of Brychan corresponds with Glein (1st), and may be linked with John the Baptist?

(Patrick sent by Celestine to preach baptism?)

3. Paulinus is linked with Glen in Northumbria, Canterbury in Kent, and Leon in Brittany.

(There is also the Pavloc in Sutton Hoo?)

Arthur was fighting "Saxons" and "specifically Kentishmen [or Jutes]", and at the estimated

time of Arthur's battles these people were more or less limited to the south-east quarter of England/Britain bound by a line drawn from the Wash to the Solent. Arthur's 9 battle sites of the HB each and all certainly match the 9 Saxon Shore sites from Yarmouth to Portsmouth. (Critics try to dispute some of the battle sites but they can't dispute all of them nor definitely disprove any of them.)

Reasons why Glein can't match Glen of Northumberland or Glen of Lincoln:
- One of the 2 orthodox "Glein" candidates "does not have an ostium/mouth", though they weasel around it by saying "but it does have a minor aber/confluence". (Surely our site which has a superb major match for both is far stronger than theirs which only has a lesser match for one of the two.)
- Arthur was fighting Saxons and Kentishmen [south-east side of line from Wash to Solent].
- They can't even decide for sure which of the two Glen places it is (though they do seem to favour the Northumberland one?)
- They are not number "1" in an attested set of 9 sites that all match the 9 HB battle sites in order like ours do.
- Can't be the one in Lincoln because the HB doesn't say "in region Linnuis" like it does with 2nd battle site (and even if it had of, we have given strong evidences that the "Linnuis" of the HB is in Essex not in Lincoln).
- Our own discovered 9 battle sites match is beyond reasonable doubt because the 9 sites match in names/meanings, geographies/details and in numbers all in order, plus the Wonders match the same sites too.
- Our name Garieni is closer to Glein/Gleni than their name Gefrin/Glen/Glene?
- Have they proven their site was called ostium and fluminis (and Glein not just Glen)? (The one of Northumbria was called 'fluvius Gleni' in Bede, but was it also used with ostium?)
[- Is the mouth of a valley a strategic place for a battle?]
- They basically just based their match only on the name and "closeness" to Lincoln ("Linnuis" the next battle site), and hardly any thing else, and they trashed ours just because of the(ir theoretical) linguistics and nothing much else. Meanwhile our own 9 battle sites matches has tons of strong evidences.

Chapter 2. 2nd battle site the river Dubglas [Othona/Bradwell].

Dubglas/Linnuis the 2nd battle site (of 9) of the HB matches Othona/Bradwell/Maldon the 2nd site (of 9) of the ND, [and both match Eidyn 1 the 2nd battle (of 9) of the Pa Gur.]

For the first place-name Dubglas we have a definite match for the both the name and its meaning in the area around our site:
Dubglas comes from either/both duboglasso "black/dark blue/green" and/or duboglassio/du(b)gleis/dubhglas "(form the) black/dark stream/water", possibly with reference to an

"unhealthy looking sluggish, greenish river". The -glas is either glas "grey, blue, green, green greyish", or glass is "a small stream", and/or glas "is a common river designation among the Celtic people in Great Britain".

Our site Othona/Bradwell (near Maldon) is at the mouth of the river Blackwater. Furthermore, earlier Roman sources also mention a river Ei-du-mannia/Eidumanis ("suggested element du 'black'") in the area. (The river Eidumanis is considered to be either the Blackwater or Witham.)

The Thames was also called "dark river".

[Duroliw nearby London in Peutinger? Dorobernia & Thames mouth of Asser? Dolobellus & mouth of Thames? Also, in the ND map Othona and Dubris are placed next to each other.]

Douglas in the Isle of Man, and the Blackwater in Ireland are also in analogous/similar positions of the islands as the Blackwater [Dubglas] is in Britain. (Dublin is also on the east side.)

"Dunglas formed the southern border of Lothian" might also be analogous to our site in south. "Lothian/Lo(n)donesia" recalls London, or Lu(n)denbyrig/Lu(n)danbyrig (Othona). [Le Black (Kent Water) is also in the east, and not too far away on other side of Thames estuary.]

Higden said Duglas was near Mersee? Mersea Island is near our Dubglas site Othona/Bradwell/Maldon.

[Doglas is near Caerwent in Ywenec. This Doglas may be just a late creation or may a different place, but it is possibly an interesting coincidence that Norwich was called Caerwent.]

The Duglas of treaty of Cadwallon & Edwin (HRB) may be a namesake different place, and/or it may connect with Denis's-brook/Denises-burn(e) & Devilis/Dubglas 633 (Bede) which may confirm our match of Dubglas with Othona/Bradwell where there is a Dengie/Dengey/Daneseia/Daenningas (reckoned to be from Dene's or Danes)?

We also have a possible match for the second place-name of Linnuis in the area of our site, but some people dispute it and we can't necessarily absolutely prove it (though they haven't and can't prove or disprove anything against it either).

The name Linnuis/Inniis is considered to be from *Lindenses "the inhabitants/men of (the) Lindum/Lincoln (region)", or *Lindensia "land of Lindum/Lincoln", [or inis "island"?] and the second part of the name uis/wys = enses = "region and its inhabitants". Going further, we find that the first part of the name Lincoln/Lindsey is from llyn/linn "(a deep) pool, lake" with reference to "the marshy lands and pools of the river" and "... waterways flowing off the muddy peat moors".

Consider these descriptions of the Essex coast (where our site is) : "Five Lakes near the coastal town of Maldon", "60 acres of beautiful parkland and lakes", "The Mid-Essex Coast Special Protection Area is of International importance as a wetland ..... means over millions of years, resulting in a landscape where lakes or ponds tend ...", "consisting of numerous lakes, ponds, boggy areas, willow swamp, scrub and", "Dengie Marshes". [I'm not sure if the 'Pant(e)' name of the Blackwater might also mean five or pond?]

Critics claim though that Linnuis can't be "inhabitants of region of pools/lakes" or"land of pools/lakes" but can only be "inhabitants of region of proper place name Lindum" or "land of proper place name Lindum". This is maybe disputable though because name Lindum still ultimately meant "pool/lake". So, can we also prove that the name Linnuis is connected with the area of our site? Although we have not found any definite match for the name in our site's area, we have some tentative possible matches:

'Limen fortenses' troops at Othona. (Imensa?) Or possibly Lind(es) could connect with Lu(n)danbyrig (Othona)? (Langford near Maldon is not likely since it was Lagheforda.)

"Limnean port" & London & Meresige/Mersey 893 might be connected with Mersea Island near our site Othona, and with Higden's Dubglas near Mersee? (Lindsey & Merswarum/Marshlanders & East Anglia 838/839?) Jackson claimed the names can't be linked, but perhaps compare the meaning of regione Linnuis with limno "fresh water", limne "lake, marsh", liman "estuary", limen/limes/limit/liminaris "threshold, frontier, limit, boundary, borderland", limitanei "border forces"? [Othona and Lemanis are also near each other in the ND map.]

In Essex (where our site is) there is a Lindsell/Lyndesele/Lindeseles/Lindezel, and a Linford, and a Linford road in East Tilbury.

There is a Lindsey in Suffolk not far away from our site in Essex, though it has a different claimed etymology ("Lelli's island").

Limnae a town of the Angles in 895? Lindsey & East Anglia 1016? ('Limeni' ~ Norfolk/Iceni?)

[Anglian leader Blaecca/Bleek at Lincoln in 620s/627 (Bede)?)]

Our site could have been considered to be in the region of London, the name of which is said to possibly come from lan "lake". Lundenbyrg of the 457 ASC entry may well be London as thought, but it is interestingly also similar to Lu(n)danbyrig (Othona)?

"Celidon wood might be near Lincoln" according to the Thompson translation of the HB, and the HRB also says they came to Celidon after Lindisia/Lindocolinum/Lindcoit. Our Dubglas site at Othona is not far from our Celidon site near Aylesford.

Lincoln's name (which is similar to Kaer-Lindcoit of the HRB) contains the word colonia "colony" (relating to the original Roman colony there) which might possibly be connected with a migration, or with Colchester/Colne?

Lincoln and Essex are somewhat analogous geographically (features descriptions, on east coast, etc). Witham of Lincoln (orthodox Dubglas area), and Wyham/Wigan/Wygan of Lancashire (Higden's Dubglas area) is analogous to Witham of Essex (our Dubglas area).

King's Lynn / Lynn Regis / Bishop's Lynn in Norfolk near the Wash on the other side of the East Anglia & Essex headland, is between Lincoln/Lindisfarne and Essex/Othona/Bradwell, and its name is also related to llyn "pool", and it is thought that the pool would have been at the mouth of the Ouse where King's Lynn stands, which is similar to Othona/Bradwell standing at the mouth of the river Blackwater.

The name of Lindesfarne means "Lincoln travellers/wayfarers", there might be a possibility that the "travellers/wayfarers" could be connected with some migration between Othona and Lincoln and Lindisfarne?

The Lindsays in Firth of Forth area are analogous to our site in the south.

[Dublin is also on the East of Ireland like these places are on East of Britain?]
Evans claimed that Linn was not used for coastal areas, but all the evidences we have given are show this to be not necessarily true.

What of the "region" (of Linnuis) matching our site's area? Possible evidences for Essex/London being a region then might be:
The "Essex Coast special protection area"?
Wheeler's/Deniker's Colchester-London-St Alban's triangle gap/salient?
The "region ... betw Tamar & Limar" might be Thames & Imensa or Linnuis?
"region called Iris/Inn" might link with Imensa & Linnuis/Inniis?
"province of Lodonesia" (VR) &/or province of Lidwiccas/Lodwicus &/or region which is called Leeds/Loidis might be linked with London or with Lu(n)danbyrig (Othona)?
region of Edelygion might be linked with Eidyn 1 of the Pa Gur, which matches Dubglas and Othona?
The "region of the Trinobantes"?
The "region of Leinster" in Ireland is in analogous place (though it is supposed to have a different etymology). (Dublin is in far north-east corner of Leinster in one map. The battle of Graine in Leinster has a similar name to Glein which matches Garianonnum/Yarmouth near Norwich.)

The name of Othona/Ithancester/Lu(n)danbyrig/Bradwell or Maldon is also possibly found in Arthurian literature, eg:
Gododdin/Gustodin/Ottadini (Y Gododdin)?
Hodnant (12 Monasteries)?
Thancastre (HRB)?
Eidyn 1 (Pa Gur, Y Gododdin)?
Odnea?
Gothland (HRB)?
Caer Odor built by Dunwallo Moelmud?

The orthodox location of Dubglas/Linnuis in Lincoln is far weaker having far less pros and far more cons:
There was & is no known river called Douglas or Blackwater in Lincolnshire. The only main rivers there have different names (Witham/Lindis/Rhee, and Trent/Trivona). Though it is not known what the original name of the main river was, and though some have described the river as "That unhealthy looking sluggish, greenish river is the Witham", and there is a Black (Low?) place name in the area.
Unlike our site(s), their site is not number 2 in an attested set of 9 sites which all match in order.
Arthur fought the Saxons and "specifically Kentishmen", and at the estimated time of Arthur's battles these people were mainly only in the area bounded by a line from the Wash to the Solent. The very few Arthurian traditions of Saxons/Jutes in "Lincoln" (eg "Hengist in Lindesia", "the North from which Octa arrives could be Lindsey") are more likely refering to

our Linnuis/Dubglas in Essex.

Chapter 3. 3rd battle site the river Bassas [Regulbium/Reculver].

HB battle/site Bassas (3rd/6th of 9) matches ND SS site Regulbium/Reculver (4th/3rd/6th of 9).

The name Bassas (plural in the Latin, singular in the Irish) has been proposed to be from either:
bas "shallow",
[or bais "ford"?
or bass "mound in the estuary or bed of a river"?
or basse "low"?
or katabasis "to go down, a ritualised symbolic descent (in)to the underworld/hell, descent from the interior to the coast possibly following the course of a river, the opposite of anabasis"?
or bass/bathais "forehead" or "basket"?
or basincge "goat skins"?]
or "personal name, Bass's, (of) Bassa('s people), Bassingas",
[or Boso/Bosso?
or Bassianus?]

Firstly the proposed meaning(s) of the name clearly matches the Reculver area then :
1. The "shallow" meaning matches the Wantsum-Stour and the area that was once sea separating Thanet from Kent. (The 'swelling ford/shallows' of the Wonders of Britain may match either the Wantsum-Stour or the Medway. Compare other similar place-names like Basford, Bassenthwaite, Bassingbourne, Baslow?)
2. The personal name Bassa matches the priest Bass at Reculver in 669 in the ASC.
3. Bass/bathais "forehead" could link with that the name Reculver/Regulbium means "at the promontory or great headland"; and the SS fort "entrance faced north" and "on north side, facing the eponymous promontory".

Secondly there are evidences of the name Bassas being connected with Reculver area in other sources :
1. Reculver inscription mentioning Basilica? The basilica is one of "two of its [Reculver's/Regulbium's] principal buildings".
2. The cohors i Baetasiorum at Regulbium SS fort. (Name from Baetasii tribe. Compare that someone did give 4 suggestions for the linguistics of Bassas including bastast/bastass?)
3. The Ep(i)sford or Saessenaeg habail of the HB & HRB, and/or Ebissa/Eosa/Eopa/Ossa of the HRB, and/or Ipwinesfleet and/or Wipped(sfleot) and/or Cissa of the ASC & Ethelwerd were possibly in the Wantsum-Stour area, maybe near Ebbsfleet? (Ethelwerd compares Wippedsfleet to Thesean sea & Aegean sea.)

4. "Bensington" of the 571 entry of the ASC possibly matches or else may be analogous to Bassas and Reculver. 3 or more of the 5 sites of this ASC entry match names of Arthur's battle sites, and this and other reasons suggest that the sites might be in Kent not "Bedford/Buckingham".

5. Bass/Bassa/Basse the (mass-)priest at Reculver in 669 (ASC).

6. If the 9 emperors of the HB link with the 9 battle sites of the HB & PG, then Bassas [Reculver] would correspond with 3rd emperor Severus (and Gwal), maybe confirmed by that Severus was father of Bassianus (Caracalla) in the HRB. Gwal "wall" might link with cliffs near Reculver? Severus might link with "Severn", and in our Wonders paper we showed that "Severn" might be in the Kent area and/or Hampshire area.

7. Boso of Richiden/Ridoc/Rico/"Oxford" of the HRB ('Caer Bosso' "Bosso's city" / Rhydycheu / caer Vembyr of the 24 kings & 33 cities manuscript) seems to link the names Bassa(s) and Reculver or Rutupi/red-top/Richborough? The word rhyd/rith = "ford". "Ox-ford" links with the Wantsum-Stour (possibly compare Bosphorus "ox ford"?) Asser said tradition said Germanus and Gildas and Nennius and Kentigern and Melkinus were at "Oxford". [Not sure if Boroware could also connect with Boso? The "Bosanhamm, Sussex" 681 in the EH of Bede? 'Ulfin de Ricaradoch' may link with Richborough and/or Caractacus?] Caer Bosso is "on banks of the Thames", and is identified with Vembyr/Membyr/Mynyr which might link with Minnis Bay nearby Reculver?

8. "2 streams Rheidiol and Paith" in the Saints Lives might be in the vicinity of our two battle sites Rutupi/Richborough [city of the Legion] and Regulbium/Reculver/Bassas in the Wantsum-Stour area? (Paith is vaguely similar to Bassas and/or bathais? Compare the "head of Paiach" in PaGur?)

9. Eglwysseu Bassa "churches of Bassa" &/or (the church of) Baschurch links with Bassas [Reculver] and with the monastery-church (and/or Bass the priest) of Reculver [Bassas]. Arthur resting at Baschurch may link with the mysterious body of the Levitating Altar (of the Wonders of Britain) which seems to match the Reculver cross. Also compare Arthur resting in Hall on the isle of Afallach/Avalon which connects with Afarnach's hall (4th) of the Pa Gur which corresponds to Bassas (3rd) and the monastery-church or basilica of Reculver/Regulbium (4th/3rd). (Avalon was "in the North Sea" in Irish. Also compare the meaning of katabasis.) Might also connect with Banna Venta (Berniae) of St Patrick?

10. The Bass / Bass Rock in Berwickshire / Firth of Forth is in an analogous position to Reculver in Kent. (There is also a Black Rock near Reculver.)
Bassas being plural might possibly imply a match with more than one of these?

Thirdly, Jackson thought the name was "Saxon" which agrees with our placement in the Saxon Shore. The Saxons were only in the South-East quarter of England/Britain between the Wash and the Solent at the time of Arthur's battles (refs Sayles, Evans, Brynjulfson). Kent is between and/or next door to Essex and Sussex & Wessex.

Chapter 4. 4th battle site the wood Celidon [Medway megaliths].

Caledon the 4th of 9 battle sties of "Arthur" in the HB matches Kit's Coty &/or Coldrum the 3rd/4th of 9 Saxon Shore sites, [and both match Celli the 3rd of 9 battles of Arthur in the Pa Gur.]

The name (silva/saltus) celidonis &/or (cat coit) celidon has been suggested to be from either:
kal(ed)/caledo "hard" (as also suggested for Excalibur);
[callidus "clever, cunning, canny"? calidum "hot, fiery"?]
celli "(... in the) wood(s), grove"?
called "thistle stalks";
cel(ydd) "(a woody) shelter, a sheltered place, a retreat, woody retreat"?
[bryn-celli-ddu?]
coledon "hasels"?
calyddon/calydon "coverts, thickets"?
don "fortified site (in ...)" [or "hill"?]
-on "same ending as Guinnion, Legion, Bregion, Badon, Avalon";
[coille dur "wooded river"?]

Firstly the meaning of the name has match with our site's area:
1. – Caledo "hard" might connect with the iron of the Weald of East Sussex?
2. – The "wood/forest" matches either: the Weald forest; that there is "a small clump of trees" at Kit's Coty, and some say the coty of Kit's Coty may mean "wood", or the name Kit's Coty may be from keiton "forest"; and matches Chatham's name is from coit "wood".
3. – The "battle" has possible matches in the site's area including: that some say the Kit's of Kit's Coty may mean "battle", and Categirn's battle was supposedly fought there; there was a battle at Chatham; at Burham "a cemetery was found with six skeletons all of whom showed injuries caused by weapons. Three had single long sword cuts to the left side of the skull. The other three had multiple injuries – one had been hit three times on the left side of the skull, another had been hit in the spine by a projectile, either an arrow or a javelin, which probably disabled him and a single sword cut to the head." The name of Harroway? Aylesbury 571 might link with Aylesford or Sylva Eeaglis (the Weald)?
4. – The "coverts/retreat" is disputed by Jackson and others, though they could be wrong. [Compare gwaret "shelter"?] It might link with ASC saying "Then fled the Britons to the fastnesses of the woods" in Caesar's invasion. "477 ... some in flight they drove into the wood that is called Andred'sley." Compare "the woods of Britain", "the forests and marshes of the Caledonians", "the thick woods". Possibly also compare "Green Shield" (though other versions render it "Blue Shield" which may be a more correct translation of 'Darian Las')? Celidonius was "blind". Though "the Welsh fled like fire" and "fled to London [or Othona]" might imply abit different? Some sources say the Weald was like a refuge for Britons and/or (South) Saxons and outlaws.
5. – The "fortified site" of Peter Graham and the settlements (of Celidon, Guinnion, Legions) of O'Toole well matches Kent.
[6. – The "river" could match the Medway.]

Secondly there are evidences for the name of the 'Caledonian' wood/forest being connected with the Weald in some other sources. Jackson and others claimed that Collingwood's and others connection of Celidon with the Weald &/or Thames &/or British forests generally was "imagined". However, these critics were wrong (either ignorant or lying) because there are earlier sources with evidences agreeing with Collingwood etc.

1. – The HRB has Caledon on the right and the walls of London on the left.

2. – The 'sylvas Caledonias' or 'Caledonia Sylva' "Caledonian forest/wood" of Caesar's invasion (in Florus etc) can not be further north than Wallingford on the Thames (though "Richard of Cirencester" thought it was in Leicestershire). The ASC confirms "Then fled the Britons to the fastnesses of the woods". Its possible that Caledon/Celidon of Nennius might even have a connection back to Cassivellaun/Cadwallo(n) [or with Claudius/Claudian?] (Jackson's assumption that the name can't be connected with Latin/Classical is highly disputable.)

3. – Several Roman sources including Claudian and Martial seem to use "Caledonian (bears)" for the Britons/British (forests) generally and/or (all) Britain/Britannia. (See quotes in our 12 battles ebook Caledon chapter.) The Roman kings and the Britons or kings of Alba are called Silvan in the HB. (Brutus son of Sylvius, "of the race of Silvanus"; "he was called Silvius [Posthumus] because he was born in a wood". Silvius Alba?) Brutus Green-shield? Compare the Culdees (supposed to mean "companions/people/servants/worshipers of god")? (Date of the Culdees in sources ranges from "pre-christian" / "earliest priests of God" / "pre-Columban" / "6th cent ad" – "8th cent"/"795-874"/"9th cent" – "12th cent".) (Druids "oaks"?)

4. – Lucan seems to use Caledonian in close connection with Rutupi/Richborough and/or the Southern Britons. "Rutupi was thought to be a wood".

5. – The place name Coldrum in the Medway Megaliths are (where we place the battle of Caledon) might be connected with Caledon/Celidon/Cleiduman? Perhaps compare Culdremne 561? (Maybe also compare Culdees, though linguists claim different etymology, though they admit the origins are incertain?) Kit's Coty may be from "The Kit element has been interpreted as Categern or Battle and Coty as Wood, Coits or Stones and Small Cottage" according to Evans and/or Pastscape, or keiton "(tomb in the) forest", which may confirm our match with the HB's 'Cat Coit (Celidon)' & Cad Goddeu which sceptical critics have casually disbelieved. The battle of Celidon might even be connected with Categirn's battle? Kit's Coty House and Coldrum are linked with each other by a continuous line of stones according to local tradition, and by Pilgrim's Way.

[My old notes are abit uncertain on this but there may also be a Caldicot/Caledon/Caldigecot/Cold Isle Cottage/Cil-y-coed "retreat of the wood" not too far away (in Kent)? And/or a Calehiu? There is also a Colton at Dover.]

6. – Cerdicesleaga 527 (ASC) might be connected with Celidon/Caledon wood/forest? (Compare Andredesleag?)

7. – The battle of Caledon might be connected with "the Welsh fled like fire"? Perhaps compare the battle of trees/Goddeu, &/or Culdees?

8. – The Weald was called 'Sylva Eegalis' (ref Somner) and 'Anderida silva' / 'sylva

Anderida' which name has same first word as 'Silva Celidonis'.

9. – Chatham's etymology is connected with coit "wood/forest", the same word in cat coit Caledon [and in Kit's Coty]. (Also it is coincidentally interesting that the HRB has the Saxons sailing away at the end of battle of Caledon.)

10. – The words Caledon and Wylt may be connected with each other in Kyledyr Wyllt (Culhwch & Olwen), or 'Kynedyr Wyllt'? (Kentigern may link with Kent &/or Categirn / Kit's Coty. Though linguists seem to imply that Wylt and Weald are not related, but i think/feel the evidence favours our theory. Adrian Room says Weald could be related to "wild".) Also compare Merlin's three names of 'Merlin Silvestris' & 'Merlinus Caledonensis/Celidonius' & Merlin Wylt.

11. – The Brunanburh poem maybe uses the word "weald" for the northern Caledonian forest? [The battle of Brunanburh seems to have probably been somewhere between Stanwix/Carlisle and Tarn Wadling?]

12. – The Weald was one of the "most famous" and largest forests of England/Britain. (Compare the "famous Coed Celyddon" of traditional Welsh/British/Arthurian sources. The northern "Caledonian forest" was also "covered by extensive forest".)

13. – Not sure of this but possibly Calleva/Silchester (from celli "wood") might link the name Caledon with the Weald? The Weald was thought to have once extended from Kent through Sussex to Hampshire (as also do the Downs).

14. – Kent & Caledonia maybe have sort-of anolgous similar shapes/forms/positions? "... according to Tacitus, it bears that figure [an oblong shield or battle axe] on the side of Caledonia, the comparison was extended to the whole island, though the bold promontories at its further extremity give it the shape of a wedge." "Caledonian promontory". "Ptolemy's expression is obscure; but he was evidently led to this supposition by the notion that Caledonia or Scotland trended to the east, as appears from his latitudes and longitudes. This form, therefore, he not unaptly compares to the inverted Z."
"Extremitas Caledoniae" could imply either/both northern extremity &/or south-eastern extremity?

15. – The Cantae of the northern Caledonia might be analogously connected with the southern Cantii/Cantuarians/Cantware/Kentishmen of the ["Caledonian"] Weald?
The Ross [ross/rhos/rose/ros "bare headland, promontory, moor(land)" or "wood"] of northern Caledonia might be analogous to the headland of Reculver and/or Rutupi/Richborough?
Drum Alban of Caledonia is analogous to Albion and the Downs of Dover and Kent.
St Andrew of Scotland might be connected with Anderidan forest of Kent/Sussex? (Compare "The culdee chapel in St Andrews in Fife"? St Celidonius of Santander in Spain? Androgeus of Caesar's invasion?)
"... the southern boundary of Caledonia ... the Silva Caledoniae may have included the Southern Uplands" also might analogously correspond to the South(_East)ern ["Caledonian"] Weald and Downs?
The name of the Scots might be linked with ysgodion "shades, coverts" (compare meaning of Caledon), and (i)scuit "shield" or (i)scuid "shoulder(s)" of Guinnion [Dover].
[16. – Solinus says Ulysses erected an altar in Caledonia. Could this be one of the

Medway megaliths? His Wonder(s) recalls "Nennius'" Wonders which match our s.e. battle sites.]

17. - Thompson translation of HB [& the HRB] says "Celidon wood might be near Lincoln [Linnuis]". Dubglas/Linnuis was at Othona/Bradwell/Maldon in Essex next door to Kent just across the Thames estuary.

"Irish records preserve the notion that the Battle of Guindoin was within the Caledonian Forest". Guinnion/Guindoin was at Dover/Dubris.

18. Galedin = "Belgae" (who were mainly in south-east).
Silva Gadelica?

Celidon's connection with Arthuret and Dumbarton also can match the South-East rather than the North.

1. - Dumbarton (rock) means "fortress of the Britons / Britain", and its other name of (ford of) (caer) Al(t)-Clut means ail "(a) rock", or "a height/cliff", or "white", or "a house site", + "river Clyde", or "Caledon", and the HRB says it was towards Albani, all of which really connect back to Dover [Guinnion] and Albion and the Downs.

2. - The real original Arthuret may have been either Dover [Guinnion] or Rutupi/Richborough [city of the legion]. The name Arthuret is maybe similar to either:
Andredes weald / Andredesleag (the Weald) [Celidon]; or
Arthur('s shield/shoulder) of Guinnion [Dover]; or
Arderit/Ribroit/Tribruit [Lemanis/Stutfall]; or
Andredescester/Anderida (Pevensey) [Agned/Bregion].
(The etymology of Anderitum/Anderita/Anderida/Anterida / Anderelio/coidAndred/caerAndred/Ndr is disputed as it has variously been suggested to be from either an-dar-udu "oak wood", or aened-mere "duck-mere", or ynn+deri+dan "great fords", or "the place at the river mouth", or "name of a goddess". Andredescester might possibly not be Anderida but Dover or Richborough?)
Arthuret/Armterid/Arywderit/Ar(f)derydd /Arderyd(d)/Erderit is considered to be from arf "arm/weapon" + terydd "ardent/fierce/flaming/blazing/swift/noble", which might link with Guinnion [Dover] or Richborough [city of the legion].
Arthuret's association with Carwhinelaw / ca(e)r Winley / Gwendoleu might link with Guinnion & Dover, or with Richborough (white cruciform platform).
Arthuret being near Celidon might match that Guinnion was in Celidon wood in Irish, and Dover in the Weald. Also compare: Celli & Celliwig? Galafort & Celidoine? Alcluith & Clyde/Caledon? Goddeu & Gododdin? "town of white stone in green woodland" (583/586)? Colguan & Glasgwin? "Hoary rock in the wood"? Rutupi was also considered to be a wood in a classical source.

Arthur fought the (West) Saxons and "specifically Kentishmen", and at the estimated time of "Arthur's" battles these people were mainly only in the Saxon Shore and the South-Eastern quarter between the Wash and the Solent (refs HRB, HB, Collingwood, Brynjulfson, Jackson, Evans, Sayles, GYAM).
In orthodox history theory the Britons/Welsh were not separated and limited to Cornwall &

Wales & the North until after the battles of Dyrham & "Chester". There are remnant Arthurian traditions in Brittany, Cornwall, Wales, and the North.
Arthurian divides Britain into Loegria/England & Cornwall, Wales/Cambria, and Albania/Scotland/Ogledd/North(umbrians).

Chapter 5. 5th battle site fortlet Guinnion [Dubris/Dover].

fort Guinnion of the HB (5th of 9) matches Dover/Dubris of the ND/SS (6th/5th of 9), [and both match mynydd Eidyn of the PG (6th of 9).]

The proposed etymologies for the name (Castellum/Iesc/*dunon "fort(let)")
Guinnion/Guynon/Guindoin/Gurnion/*Vindionon/*Alborum have included from:
*Alborum;
guin(n)/gwyn(n)/gwen/finn "white, fair, blond, bright, brilliant, pure, blessed(ness), holy, sacred";
vind-o "clear/white"; Veneti;
*vindiones "(the) white(ned) people/ones"; Vindionon
-(i)um / -(i)on/iog/guic "standard place name ending";
"white fort";
*vino-/bin "wine, vine"?
venta "place, a plain".

Meaning match(es):
The meanings of the names are important (i was indebted to Charles Gunther-Evans for directing me to this and it has helped in many other historical studies too, but since then he and others disregard and only focus on historical name matches).
1. Firstly the "white" meaning of the name matches our site better than any other proposed places. At Dover are the famous white cliffs, and the white chalk North Downs, and it is not far from a 'Snowdown'. If anyone refuses to accept the Guinnion "white" meaning match, then we can also suggest that the "perpetual virgin" Mary of the HB may also match white Dover. There may also be a link with Mynydd Eidyn of the Pa Gur (which matches Guinnion of the HB and Dover of the ND) in that mynydd can mean "bald head" which might match Dover/Downs?
The "white" place (Dover/Downs) is prominent throughout Arthurian tradition, eg: Guinnion "white", Ty Gwyn "white house", Guinevere, Breguoin "(white) hills", Aeneas Yswwydwyn "White Shield", Essyllt Winwen; Alborum, Albion, Albani (HRB), St Alban('s); Snowdon/Isneldone "snow hill"; Hwiterne "white house", Wihtgarasburh, Wigracester the "white town, town of white stone", "white castle in the white town" (stories of the Grail), Picts name might mean white?
2. Some sources suggest that the fort was white ("white fort")? Compare these from Dover fort archaeology: "The south wall ... built of ... chalk blocks set in a hard white mortar...." & "... part of a chalk-built barrack block of the Classis Britannica Fort was found..." Critics say castellum means more like a fortlet and not (a big) fort though. I

can't tell from photos if Dover lighthouse/pharos &/or St Martin le Grand church remains look white-ish or not? ["White/bright" could also/alternatively link with the word light-house?] The "white fort" could be either because the fort was white, or because the fort's geographical environment was white, or the people were "white".

3. The "white people" meaning is theory and is not necessarily definite, though it has expert linguistic evidence so it might be true, and so we have to provide match evidence for it assuming it may be true.

[Jackson possibly implied that the -nn- can't be -nd- (like Linnuis), though there is a spelling Guindoin? The vind- name/word is possibly continental not British?]

For the "white people" meaning matching our site either the people were named from the white geography of Dover/Downs, or the people there were white. Possible attesting evidence of "white people" being in the area are:

i. – Dover is connected with the name Albion which is said to possibly be from the Celts [gala?] or original "Ancient Britons" there then.

Dum-barton "fortress of the Britons / Britain" in analogous memory of Dover/Guinnion?

(One of the "Welsh" names for the whole island of Britain is Yr Ynys Wen "the white island", like Albion is also used for the whole island.)

This might tie in with the word Albino? MacAlpin (of Alba(ny))?

Possibly compare the later "not Angles but angels" of Gregory; and/or "white young men" of the Geste of Robin Hood; and/or "White Anglo-Saxon Protestant"; and/or "pale face" Albert Pike?

ii. – One of the suggested etymologies for the name of the Picts is a word meaning "white". The St Martin's church of Hwiterne ("white house") of the "Southern Picts" of Ninnian or Columba ("dove") of Iona ("dove") of 560/565 in the ASC seems to have some sort of link with St Martin le Grand of Dover, and with Guinnion of Nennius, and with the Pictish Palace of Liber Floridus?   (Compare Ty Gwyn which can mean "white house".)   Some sources like Liber Floridus have Arthur and/or other Arthurian characters as "Pictish". (Also, the Picts did raid down the east coast. Damo showed possible links of Arthur with the Pictish king list.)

iii. – The name Wiccii/Wisseans/Gewissae might be connected with Gwenwisa/Genuissa daughter of Caesar/Claudius who is connected with the Dover/Deal/Richborough area?

iv. – Wihtgar/Wihtgarasburh of the ASC might be connected with Guinnion/Dover/Downs rather than the Isle of Wight / Carisbrook?

The name Wight may be from either "white" or vectis "lever" or gwaith "work, time, division", all of which fit Dover/Downs as well as the Isle of Wight / Solent.

v. – Although it is supposed to have a different etymology, possibly the name of Watling Street might be linked with "white people"? St Alban's was called Watlingceaster. Watling Street in some versions started from Dover or Richborough. St Alban('s name) is surely more likely originally linked with Dover/Guinnion than with St Alban's. Germanus has a link with St Alban, and Germanus surely was more likely further south-east. Watling might possibly be linked with Wlencing or Wihtgar?

vi. – Not sure if there is a possibility of a link of Dover with the Druids who are said to have had "white vestment" [or "shining white robes"] (and mistletoe "white glistening

berry")?

vii. - Maengwyngwn "stone of white dogs" links with the cynbyn of mynydd Eidyn of the Pa Gur, and with Guinnion, and all link with Dover.

There might be a link of the Vindiones "white(ned) people/ones" of Guinnion and the Veneti "white" and the Venicones and the Cynbyn "dog heads" of Eidyn.

viii. - Gwyn Dragon and "white bannered commander" [and "white badge on his shield"] of 'Y Gododdin' might link with (Gwen) Pendragon, &/or with the White Dragon of Kent/Jutes (and the White Horse of Uffingdon)?

ix. - Or "white people" might be connected with Mary and/or Guinevere who are both connected with both Guinnion and Dover (see above and below).

4. For the "blessed/holy/sacred" meaning there are evidences that Dover was a holy site: St Mary (of Guinnion and of Dover); Guinevere of the Modena Archivolt is connected with Guinnion/Dover; the white tower of [the blessed] Bran was possibly Dover; there is a glass vessel at Dover which might be linked with the holy grail &/or with Guinevere/Mary/Igraine?

5. The "wine" meaning is rejected by Jackson, though there is a coincidental possible match with our site Dover ("Bacchic" Dover Painted House), and with Eidyn of the Pa Gur (drinking at Eidyn in Y Gododdin), and Badon "chief giver of feasts".

Secondly the *Alborum of Jackson coincidentally best matches Albion of Dover. The only main matches for Alborum in Britain are Albion (Dover), St Alban's (Verulam/Watlingcester, Essex), Alba/Alban/Albani(a)/Albany/Alpin(e) (Scotland). Dover (Albion) is the best match.

Drum Alban of Scotland is likely an analogy of the Downs and Albion of Kent

Compare St Albinus of Angers [near Mt Dol/Deols] 550?

Thirdly there are evidences of the names Guinnion and Dover being connected with each other in other sources:

1. Guindoin of Irish might possibly contain both names combined?

2. Guendoloena of the HRB, & Gwendoleu of the Men of the North, & Gwenddolau of the AC & 13 Treasures, & Gwenddoleu of the Triads possibly contains both names?

3. The place name Windover might combine both names?

4. "to Doguuinus/Docguinnus he gave Llanddyfrwyr" in the Saints Lives might link both places/names?

5. "The earth shall swallow Guintonhi/Winchester" of the HRB might link with the cliffs/downs/heights of Dover.

["Lofty tower founded on honour of Mary in Winchester" 908 in Ethelwerd is possibly analogous to Dover (lighthouse/church) and Guinnion?]

6. Y-Bryn-gwyn / Gwyn-fryn the "White Hill/Tower" of Bran supposedly the "Tower of London" but "facing France" may match Dover and Guinnion.

7. Guiderius/Gwyryd and Genuissa/Gwenwisa daughter of Caesar or Claudius in the HRB (and in the 24 kings & 33 cities manuscript) are clearly linked with the Dover/Deal/Richborough area.

8. Winlogee/Guinevere （"white + wave/phantom/soft"） of the Modena Archivolt？ （The Modena Archivolt surely depicts either Badon or Guinnion. The "tower/castle" matches the castellum/fort of Guinnion, and it looks like Dover lighthouse. Guinevere matches Guinnion & Mary.）

9. To Wyn Stone and/or Ty Gwyn "white house" or "strand" [or Ty Goan "assault"？] might be linked with fortlet Guinnion, and Hwiterne "white house", and Dover？

10. Caer Guidn, Land's End, is analogous to Dover [Guinnion]？ Vellan-druchar/Gwenver/Sennen is in farthest south-west like Dover in farthest s.e.

11. Egonesham/Ignesham of the 571 ASC entry might match or else be analogous to Guinnion and Dover？ 3 or more of the 5 sites of this ASC entry match names of Arthur's battle sites, and this and other reasons suggest that the sites might be in Kent not "Bedford/Buckingham".

12. Guinnion/Gurnion might possibly be connected with Gwarth Ennian which is linked with Germanus who has a connection with St Alban and was surely in the south-east.

13. Euan/Eafe in the 'Pa Halgan' or Kentish Royal Legend might possibly be connected with name Guinnon or Guinevere？

14. Gawaine died/buried at Dover or Richborough in some sources？ （Though i know his name is supposed to have a different etymology, it still seemed interesting enough to mention it.）

15. The fortress Caer Wyddno of Gwyddno Garanhir, in Gwaelod, which was protected from sea by floodgates, and since sunken （in the Dialogue of Gwydno & Gwyn） might be linked with either fort Guinnion & Dover, or with Richborough [city of the legion / lyonesse]？

[16. Centwine could link Guinnion & Kent？]

17. Arch-Critics and arch-sceptics have refused to accept all the stark quantity and quality evidences in this paper and our other papers that the 9 HB battle sites match the 9 SS sites, and that Guinnion matches Dover because they demand that we supposedly have to prove that the 9 actual sites are all linked with the HB battle sites names in one or more fully historical sources. Some of the 9 sites we have shown such fully historical confirmations, but for a few sites like Dover/Guinnion we don't have fully historical confirmations. So we will now also give some further possible historical confirmations of Guinnion & Dover places/names being connected. FIrstly, for Guinnion name fully historical record match at Dover, either: （1） i am wrong. But this is unlikely since i am sure i am not wrong from so much quality and quantity evidences. （2） There is a match somewhere in some fully historical sources yet to be found. （My resources are limited. The place/name may have been forgotten/lost.） If not Guinnion, we did show that Jackson's ∗Alborum has a match at Dover with Albion. Also Eidyn of the PaGur has match as Dover with Edinburgh Hill there （though not sure how old or the origin）. And Badon seems linked with Braddon at Dover （though some claims it can't be so because supposedly from brade dene, but we have given some possible evidences that the names are linked in chapter 9）. （3） only the meanings match. （By the way, regarding that some claim that "white" could supposedly match many places not just Dover : Dover is the only one foremost most famous/important white site in Britain/Albion.） （4） Nennius made up the name himself. We are dealing with

an "unreliable" clever writer so he may have done some such creation/lying. (Roman christian and literary sources are known for such clever puns, lies, combinations etc, esp see the early popes list.) In my Wonders paper and 12 battles paper i showed a number of such possible clever conflations or analogies of Nennius in the HB. (The "Welsh" alternatively/also have had later namesakes and analogous sites.) This may not be a very good example but can anyone prove that Rome was called Babylon in fully historical sources? Does that mean "Babylon" can't be Rome despite all the evidences? or (5) Guinnion is only a/the name in early traditional "Welsh" Arthurian tradition, not in fully historical later/earlier English/Roman records. So it is possible the critics are demanding something which is not real or possible. But we will now give some possible candidates for the demanded possible historical confirmation that Guinnion & Dover are the same place:

Quintus Laberius/"Labienus" Durus in Caesar's invasion 54 bc [cf
Guinnion/Guinnius/guinnus & Alban/Albion/Alborum & Dour/Dubris/Dover?]
Quintus Atrius in Caesar's invasion 54 bc [cf cair Guin truis?]
[quintus/quintinus/quintin = "fifth" like Ginnion is 5th (Dover is 6th/5th). quintus "has no feminine equivalent". Cf Quinn/Cuinn/Conn "leader" (there is a Connaught Park at Dover). Cf Quantocks? caer Guinntguic / Winta? Cinque? 5 battle sites in Kent? Centwine? Guentonia/Guenti? Quitanwic/Canterbury/Kent/Centland?]

Tenuantius/Tennantius/Tincommius/Tincomarus & Dubnovellaunus (Augustus Caesar)? [cf Trebonius? Tremounus of Legions? Troynovantum/Trinovantes? Fagan & Duvian?]

Vindium/Vinnius in Cantabria in Spain in Florus [recalls our Guinnion/Vindionon near Canterbury.]

Kaer-guen/"Win-chester" is next to Canterbury in HRB.
Cair Guent is near Londein in the HB.
Cair Guintruis/Guin(n)tuic is next to Cair Merdin in HB [cf St Martin le Grand at Dover (Guinnion)? St Martin at Canterbury. "St Martin at London" in HRB?]

List of other lesser possible considered candidates in the Dover district area:

Goodwin Sands (although it is generally thought that it "may/could" be from Earl Godwin (e) there might be a possibility it has earlier origins? Cf Guindoin/Guinnion or caer Guidn or Gwyddno or Docguinnus?)

Goodnestone (Dover district).
woodnesborough/Wanesberge/*waennesbeorg/wenn/waenn
WanstoneFth
Eanswith (Folkstone)
Eynsford (Lullingstone)? [cf Eynsham/Egonesham/Ignesham 571 ASC?]
watling

whitfield

whitsand

Wissant（ais）/Witsant "white sand" （life of Vulganius）

Braddon/Bradden/Bedenstone Hill at Dover［cf Bradwen in Y Gododdin？］

winchelsea/wlencing

wingham

winklandOaks

wingleton

swingie; swingate;

cinque ports / theGreatPent

elvington / elkingtonGatic

kingsdown

Nennius［Ninnian？ Finnian？］

durovernum Cantiacorum/cantwareburh/Canterbury/cair Ceint/kent［cf cair Guent near Londein in the HB？ cf Gwent？ cf Venta/Caerwent？ cf gwynedd/venedotia（snowdon "snow hill"）？ cf dunon Guinnion/Alborum？］

queenborough;

Tungrecani［cf Docguinnus？ cf dunon Guinnion？］

lighthouse Bononia/Boulogne/Gesoriacum & Dover pharos？

The castello/castellum "fort（let）" or "a castle of/or a fortified town"？ matches one of the buildings at our site, the most likely candidates being the "pharos" lighthouse, or St Martin le Grand church.（The main buildings at Dover are: 2 SS forts; 2 lighthouses; 2 churches of Mary in Castro & Mary the Virgin; church of St Martin le Grand; Dover Painted House; Harold's Earthwork. "Castellum means more like fortlet and can't be a big fort like Dover SS fort".）The church by the light house is called "St Mary in Castro".

St Martin's Church of Hwiterne（"white house"）of the "Southern Picts" of the 560/565 ASC entry may match St Martin le Grand at Dover, and the Pictish Palace of Liber Floridus, and Ty Gwyn（meaning "white house" or "strand"）. St Martin le Grand seemingly may be connected with "Arthur's"battle（s）. Mintz's paper tentatively suggested a link of Arthur/Merlin & Ares/Mars & Martin.（There is also a British church of St Martin at Canterbury at the intersection of roads leading to 5 of our 9 battle sites.）

Although castellum means more like fortlet than（a big）fort, there is a possible partial case for "fort" from a number of sources, eg: "fort" Guinnion; Galafort（which matches both Guinnion & Dover）; St Guinefort; Dumbarton "fort（ress) of the Britons / Britain"; Arddunion "fortress height"; fortress Caer Wyddno？ "fortress on a lofty Saxon Rock"; Dunbar "fort"（Boece）; some say obsessio "siege" implies a fort（Badon of AC = Guinnion of HB）; din Eidyn; etc.

［Also compare these: castle Dore; "chastel de Snowdonie" / "castle of Stirling"; "castle of Windsor"; castell Gwerthrynyawn; castle of Maria; the "Tower"/"Castle" in Modena Archivolt; Tintagel Castle; Castle of Morgane; Arthur's Castle; castell Cragwynion; White Castle near

Abergavenny; Aberystwyth castle? White Castle in the White Town of stories of the Grail; Grail castle; Castle Ewen; Castell y Morwynion; Cadbury castle; Caer Baris / "Dorchester" ("by the sea"); Kaerguen/"Winchester"; Cursalen of Kaicester; Castle Towy? Tower of Hercules (Galicia); White Tower of Bran.]
[lesc "fort" could connect with escus "shield"?]

Vallis-doloris/"Wedale" of the HB VR seems to really be connected with either Reculver or Dover. This Wedale was "in the province of Lodonesia/Lothian", which matches (Lot of) Londonesia and may match London/Londres/Kaerlud (and/or Lu(n)denbyrig/Othona). The image of St Mary [&/or the cross] that "Arthur" had at Guinnion and supposed to be preserved at "Wedale" may match St Mary of Reculver or Dover [&/or the Reculver Cross]? Wedale is "6 miles west of Meil-ros/Melrose (Trimontium)", like Reculver is # kms/miles n.w. of Richborough/Rutupiae/Triputiensis [Tremounus of Legions]. Meil-ros can mean "yellow" or "bare headland, promontory, moor(land)" or "wood"; Reculver means "at the promontory, great headland"; and the SS fort was "facing the eponymous promontory". People should not be incredulous of the scattered remnant Britons having later analogous namesake place-names elsewhere in Britain. Guinnion certainly can not be Stobo Kirk / Stow-on-Wedale / Gala_Water in Scotland.
[The valley may be the Wantsum-Stour or Dover straits. The Gwal "wall" may be cliffs of Reculver/Dover?]

Jackson showed that Guinnion can't be Vinovia/Binchester.

The name Dover/Dubris/Dour &/or Deal is also possibly found in Arthurian/Welsh sources: Dubricius of Legions at Badon/Bath in the HRB (scholars compare Badon of AC with Guinnion of HB)?
Mandubracius/Androgeus?
Dubnovellaunus? Cogidubnus 73? Togodumnus?
Dolobellue/Dolobellus (HB)?
Dolaucothi?
Doglas (Ywenec)?
Darian Las (24 kings & 33 cities)?
Dorsum / DrumAlban?
Gwendolau/Gwendolen (DMN, HRB, AC)?
Vallis-doloris (HB VR)?
Dyrham 577?
Dolensim/Deols/Dol (Breton)?
Dorwitceastre (ASC)?
Castle Dore?
Earl (of) Doorn?
eldol
elidure/vigenius/peredure.

Dumbarton/AltClut in Scotland seems to be a later analogous namesake of an original Dumbarton at Dover/Guinnion.

Dumbarton (rock) means "fortress of the Britons / Britain", and its other name of (ford of) (caer) Al(t)-Clut means ail "(a) rock", or "a height/cliff", or "white", or "a house site", + "river Clyde", or "Caledon", and the HRB says it was towards Albani, all of which really connect back to Dover [Guinnion] and Albion and the Downs.

Dumbarton resembles 'De Britan(n(i(s)))' inscriptions of the Romans in Kent?

Chapter 6. 6th battle site the city of the legion [Rutupi/Richborough].

"The city of (the) legion(s)" or "cair legion" the 6th battle site (of 9) of the HB matches Rutupi/Richborough the 5th Saxon Shore site (of 9) of the ND, [and both match Dissethach the 5th battle (of 9) of the PaGur.]

Sources which mention the city of the legion include the HB of "Nennius", the HRB of Geoffrey of Monmouth, the DEB of Gildas, the EH of Bede, the Annales Cambriae, the 24 kings & 33 cities article, the ASC, Pa Halgan.

There have been many theories for the location of the city of the legion including: Chester/Deva (Bede, Anscombe, Faral, Lot, Johnstone, Crawford, Lloyd, Nitze, Jackson, Graham, 2010), Caerleon/Isca (Monmouth, local tradition), York/Eboracum/Sextae (Malcor, O'Toole, Hunt), Richborough/Rutupi (Evans, me), Portchester (Collingwood), Trimontium/Melrose (Ardrey), Exeter (OEC, 2010), Dumbarton/Kairlium (Skene, McHardy), Carhaix/Leon (Zoetropo), Carlisle/Luguvallium (Wiki), Liganburh (me), Leominster (me), city of lions/Lyonesse (me).

(In addition, Arthur has a number of claimed court seats including the Round Table, the city of the legion / Caerleon, Camelot, Carduel/Carlisle (Malory, Boron, Troyes), Celliwig (C&O, Triads), London (Monmouth).

The Round Table was at the city of the legion or at Camelot and has been suggested to be at various places including: Caerleon (tradition), Chester (2010), Stirling (Beroul, Worcester, Froissart, Lindsay, Barbour, news), Richborough (me), King Arthur's Round Table henge in Cumberland, Winchester, castle of Isneldone/Snowdon (Beroul, Gaimar, Boun), castle of Windsor (Yseut), Round Temple at Silchester, or "invented about 1155".

Camelot has been suggested to be at many places including: Colchester, Winchester (Malory), Cadbury (Leland), Tintagel (Cooper), Camelford, Richborough or Dover (me), Ogle (Welling), Roxburgh (Moffat), Slack (Fields), or "only a late invention" (Gunther-Evans).)

It is not possible or reasonable to address all of so many contesting "city of the legion" location candidates. We can however reduce the main rivals to 4: our serious candidate of Richborough, and orthodox scholars' 3 main legionary bases candidates. (Some sources add Carlisle as a 4th orthodox site, but this is not generally seriously advocated and is

disregarded.) We can thus limit the main rivals to 3. (Critics claim that our site is not possible so it is reduced to 3 not 4 candidates in their opinion.)

Chester, Caerleon and York are the only 3 major Orthodox rival candidates for the city of the legion because they claim that these were the only 3 legionary bases in late Roman Britain. We can further limit our main rivals to only 2 because only Chester & Caerleon were called "city of the legion", while York is usually said to have been called Ebrauc and not (ever) been called city of the legion (though i have seen 1 or more sources claim that it was called it). York is also ruled out because the HRB mentions York and Legions/Caerleon together as separate places. Plus they had different bishops (Dubricius and Sanxo). Sanxo might also imply a Saxon, meaning either it was in Saxon Shore, or it was Saxon not British/Welsh. (Though "The British-Latin name for Chester was Deva, and for Caerleon [it was] Isca".) Some would reduce the candidates further from 2 to only 1 (Chester) because Nennius didn't say (Caerleon) "upon Usk". [Also, the legion at Richborough came from Caerleon, (and also forces at Caerleon moved to Cardiff,) before Arthur's times, which may mean that the legion can't have been at Caerleon at the time of Arthur's battles?] Or, since some Arthurian sources do say "on Usk" it may rule out Chester and leave only Caerleon?

There are only a few claimed reasons for the 2 or 3 main orthodox candidates. At the same time I and others have also shown many reasons against the orthodox placements. Our own discovered location match has many points in its favour, and only has one or a couple of extremistic-requirements reasons why critics disregard it.

The claim that there were only 3 legionary bases of Chester, Caerleon and York is not necessarily true or accurate as seen by the following brief timeline:

Ebrauc Gadarn of York 989 bc.
Caer Lleon on Dee & Jerusalem in India Vawr 917 bc.
Beli, chief city Caer Lleon on Usk "2nd Rome" (Round Table) 401 bc.
[Cymbeline. Caractacus.]
Roman invasion, 4 legions landed at Richborough (& Fishbourne) 44/45?
Camulodunum/Colchester legionary base (20th legion) 43-49 /
Legio Valeria Vict at Colchester 43-55.
Legio Valeria Vict at Burrium 55-66.
Legio 14 Gemina at Mancetter 43-58.
Legio Gemina at Wroxeter 58-67.
Legio 2 Augusta failed to engage Boadicea 60;
Legio 14 Gemina defeated Boadicea at Watling Street 60;
[Menai] massacre of 9th legion 60/61.
Legio Valeria Vict at Wroxeter 66-78.
3 legions: Glevum/Gloucester, Lindum/Lincoln, Virconium/Wroxeter 68.
II Adiutrix base in Britain 70-87.

Legio 9 Hispania at York 71-121.
Second legion from Gloucester to Caerleon 74/75 ad (till c 255).
Chester & Caerleon 78.
Eboracum/York, Virconium/Wroxeter, Deva/Chester, Isca/Caerleon 80.
Legio Valeria at Inchtuthill 78-88 / Legionary fort at Inchtuthill 83-87.
Legio Valeria Vict at Chester 88-250.
lost legion Legio 9 Hispana sometime between (108 or) 120/130 & 197.
Legio 6 Victrix built Hadrian's Wall 122-132, at York 122 - post c 400.
"great numbers were killed by Britons" (Hadrian).
[Telesphorus "great martyr" 125-136/138?]
Bo'ness/Bridgeness Slab (legio 2 Augusta) 142.
Ebur [York?] born 151 (AC).
Eboracum/York, Deva/Chester, Isca/Caerleon 180.
Severus 2 legions, York.
Allectus 3 legions, Gallus 1 legion.
Rutupi built 277-285.
Julius & Aaron of city of legions 1st of July (Diocletian's massacre).
legio Augusta garrison at/to Rutupi/Richborough (from Caerleon) 305.
Trahern with 3 legions lands near city Kaerperis (Constantine).
Maximus withdraws his legions from Britain 383.
Gratian with 2 legions sent away, Romans granted 1 legion
Rutupiae (legio 2 Augusta) c 395 (ND).
The ND c 395-428.
forces from Caerleon transferred to Cardiff by early 5th cent.
Stilicho removed legion/force 401.
legio 6 Victrix, one of the two legions recalled 402.
Constantine 3 withdraws remaining legion Legio Augusta to Gaul 407.
Legio 2 Britannica from Gaul early 5th cent?
Legio 2 Britannica just 1,000 strong by ear 5th cent.
pope Leo 453 (AC).
Ebur [York "yew tree"?] died 501 (AC). *
[British legion near Orleans 530?]
"legion of Britons at Loire in 536"?
calends Iulius 540.
Liganburh 571.
[Wigracester / "Chester" 584.]
synod urbs Legionis "Chester" 601/602 (AC). *
St Augustine synod at "Chester"? *
battle "Chester" 607 (ASC, EH); *
death of Dyfrig 612; *
battle caer Legion "Chester", Jago ap Beli 613/614 (AC, EH). *
Penda at city of Atbert Judeu 7th cent (HB).
[siege Exeter c 630?]

[Sentleger / St Ledger 635?]
30 Legions 655.
St Waerburge/Werburgh died 699/700?
EH of Bede.
Caerleon referred to as Cair Legeion guar Uisc 800 ad.
Leonaford 885 (Asser).
Wirheal / Legaceaster "Chester" 894 (ASC). *
city of Legions 972/973 (ASC).
Legceastre "Chester" 1000 (ASC).
Legeceastre "Chester" 1016 (ASC).
St Paerburge/Werburgh in Pa Halgan mid 11th cent / 974 / 725.
Kerediegean battle, calends July 1093.
[council of Lugdunense/Liones/Lyon 1274.]
Polychronicon of Higden of St Werburgh's Chester 1342/1344.
Chronicle of St Werburgh's 16th cent.
"city of legion" inscription Chester 1653.
chapels/chruches J & A w & e side Caerleon (Francis Godwin 17th cent)
"the legionaries of Britannia Minor [Brittany]" (Roman Martyrology 2004)
legionary fortress excavated at St Loyes by Exeter city archaeology 2010.
Chester amphitheatre "Round Table" in news 2010?
["Round Table" circular feature found beneath King's Knot, Stirling 2011.]

This timeline also introduces us to the next two points, the first one about the claim that Chester and Caerleon are the only two places called "city of the legion", and the second one about the claim that Bede's and the AC's "city of the legion" is "Chester".

Certain scholars have the opinion that he "city of the legion" of the HB is the same place place as the city of the legion of the AC, and some even think it is possibly even the same battle, with the battles of the HB supposedly being a composite list of battles "lifted" from various sources.
The battle of the city of the legion might not be the same battle as the one of the AC because: different dates, different leaders, different outcome.
Also, either the city of the legion of the HB is not the same place as the one of the AC & Bede, or else the city of the legion of the AC & Bede may not be "Chester" as claimed, because:
1. – It is certain that the 9 HB sites strongly match the 9 SS sites, with thecity of the legion strongly matching Rutupi/Richborough, whereas a "probable" match of the city of the legion with Chester is very weak.
2. – Jackson's opinion that urbs Legionis is (not "the city of the legion" but is) from caer Legion could possibly be wrong/disputable?
3. – The AC doesn't say "Chester" it says urbs Legionis or caer Legion.
4. – The synod and the battle of the city of the legion of the AC have different first words of the name (urbs and caer).

In the HB the city of the legion in the 33 cities list also is different (though it might mean Jackson may be right that urbs legionis is from caer legion?)

5. – Augustine was in Kent not Cheshire. Dubricius is linked with Dover.

6. – "Bangor" monastery/orchard may have really been or may be an analogy of an original "Bangor" at Reculver headland (where was a monastery-church) or Dover or Richborough? [Also compare Banna Venta (Berniae) of St Patrick, and the Beneventan monastery of the Saints Lives?]

7. – It is said that evidence is very weak for Julius and Aaron of the city of the legion being at Chester (according to local tradition). Judeu and Jago may be same as Jugein and St Julius of city of the legion, and St Julius certainly seems to be linked with Julius Caesar. (Also compare Santiago de Compostela of Galicia.)

8. – It is said that the Chronicle of St Werburgh's of Chester doesn't mention the battle of "Chester".

9. – "West Chester" might imply an east "Chester" (like Snowdon West might imply an east Snowdon)?

10. – The HRB has "Legions/Caerleon" not "Chester". In some sources the city of the legion was on "Usk" not on Dee or Ure.

11. – Different legions? (Sources calling the city of the legion "Caerleon" maybe implies that the legion was the legio Augusta?)

12. – "urbs" may imply a more larger (capital) city (like Richborough was) not a lesser settlement (like Chester maybe was then)?

"Arthur's" battles were fought against the "[West or South] Saxons" (refs HB, LF, HRB, Hawkes) and "specifically Kentishmen" (ref HB, Collingwood, Jackson), and at the estimated time of these battles (before Ida in the HB) the Anglo-Saxons were mainly only in the Saxon Shore and the South-East quarter of England/Britain between the Wash and the Solent (refs Sayles, GYAM) in the southern part of the island (Jackson, Brynjulfson), not near Caerleon (ref Evans, Skene?) or Chester (ref Evans, Jackson, Skene?) or the North / Scotland (ref Jackson, Evans).
The Saxons "were largely limited to the coast". "488-547 only landings of Saxons on the coast".
Some sources point out it took a long time for the West Saxons to expand from the south coast area in 495 to Salisbury/Thames/"Bedford/Buckingham" after 550. The Saxons aren't supposed to have reached Chester until 584?
In orthodox sources it is thought that the Britons were not limited to Cornwall & Wales & the North until after the battles of "Dyrham" in 577 and "Chester" after 600.
There are remnant Arthurian traditions in all of Brittany, Cornwall, Wales, & the North (all around and from Loegria/England).
"Wurdesten speaks of the Britons leaving their ancestral land when the Saxons occupied it"?
There was a major Colchester – London – St Alban's triangle gap or salient of Britons in the "Anglo-Saxon" south-east (refs Wheeler, Deniker, maps)
Caerleon in the far west and Chester in the (north) west are surely very un-strategic in sub-Roman times. It is ridiculouly ludicrous to have Arthur's battles against Anglo-Saxons

way over there.

The ASC possibly has Cadwallon/Cadwaladr invading Kent in 686 (which might be 2nd battle of Badon)?

The shrine of Julius and Aaron at the city of the legion was supposed to be inaccessible at the time the source containing the story was written. Gildas also says "neither to this day are our cities inhabited ... forsaken & overthrown". Chester and Caerleon would hardly have been inaccessible at that time.

Evidences of Richborough/Rutupi matching the meaning of the name of "the City of (the) legion(s)":

1. "in Orosius and the 'Commenta Lucani' Rutupiae is called civitas, and elsewhere orbs (Mai Class. auct. vii, 578)." (Note the exact same word as urbs of the HB.)

Bede's EH has "the city of Rutupi portus".

[The "city" Liganburh of the 571 ASC & Ethelwerd entry may also match our 'city of the legion' & Richborough? (See below.)]

Rhutupis/Richborough was a "metropolis" ("Richard of Cirencester").

Rutupiae/Richborough fort was earlier/later a "civil(ian settlement) and commercial town".

Ptolemy, writing in the 2nd century, names Rutupiae, London and Daruernum (Canterbury) as the "towns" of the Cantii.

"... the British towns Rhutupis, ..." ("Richard of Cirencester").

"Urbs/City" might also match the "borough" of Rich-borough?

In the theory that Arthur's 9 battle sites are a set of 3 rivers, 3 settlements, and 3 mountains, the 3 middle battle sites as all settlements well matches Kent (where we had found their actual matches).

"there is evidence of a large Roman population here [Richborough] in the early 5th century...."

2. There was the legion 2 Augusta at our site Rutupi/Richborough. The legion was there quite close to the time when Arthur's battles may have been (Arthur's maximum date range seems to be 300s/400s to 600s/700s). Some people tried to dismiss this by saying it wasn't their "main base", but the ND has "legio 2 Augusta" at Rutupi.

Also Richborough may have been the landing place for the 4 legions of the Roman invasion in 43 ad? Though this has been disputed recently.

Evidences of Richborough/Rutupi actually being (called by the name) "City of the legion" or caer Legion:

The only main reason why some people have rejected our city of the legion & Richborough/Rutupi match is that they said that Richborough doesn't seem to them to have been called "city of the legion" or 'caer Legion'. This is the only point which we haven't necessarily found much proof for yet. We have proven that Richborough was called a "city" and "orbs", and that there was a legion there close to the time of Arthur, and we have lots of good evidences leaving not really any doubts, and the one point doesn't outweigh or prove or disprove anything against our match. We do have a few small tentative possible evidences for Richborough being called city of the legion in other sources including the

following:

1. Jackson's contention that urbe Legionis must be from caer Legion may not necessarily definitely true, though one version does add the CaerLion gloss?

2. The Legio 2 Augusta at Rutupi/Richborough was "from Caerleon", which may link the name with Richborough?

3. St Leonard's church at Deal (&/or St Leonard's forest in the Weald in Sussex)? (Also compare St Leonards "Church in the Wood at Hollington"? "the Parish church of St Leonard in Hythe"? St Leonard's Church at St Leonards-on-Sea (East Sussex)?) Lenham (on the river Len which flows into Medway) not far from the source of the Stour (which Richbrough is at the mouth of). The name of Lenham is possibly similar to "Lenbury"/Liganburh of 571 in ASC (which might be connected with the city of the legion, since 2 other names of the entry are also similar to 2 other battle sites of Arthur of the HB)?

4. The two city of the legion candidates of Richborough and Chester are maybe both connected by Watling street. Various versions of Watling Street have it running from either Dover or Richborough or London, and to either St Alban's or Wroxeter or Chester or Segontium or Holyhead. In some versions Richborough and Chester are at either end.

5. A possible connection of city of the legion candidate York and our city of the legion at Richborough might be that Ebrauc Gadarn of "Ebrauc/York" might be connected with St Padarn? (Coincidentally there is also St Peter of York in the Battle of the Standard.) The metropolis of Padarn (campus Heli) seems to be connected with the city of the legion & Richborough/Rutupi. The calends of July of the 3 solemnities of Padarn may also match. The middle (Again's Cross) or last (Great) of the 3 churches of Padarn might match the battle of the city of the legion? Padarn might be connected with Paerburge/Werburgh of Leg (e)ceastre or "Chester" in the Kentish 'Pa Halgan'?

6. Lygeanburg/Liganburh of the 571 entry of the ASC might possibly match or else be analogous to the city of the legion and Richborough? 3 or more of the 5 sites of this ASC entry match names of Arthur's battle sites, and this and other reasons suggest that the sites might be in Kent not "Bedford/Buckingham"?

7. The city of the legion of the HB certainly matches Richborough since the set of 9 battle sites of Arthur of the HB certainly seem to match the set of 9 Saxon Shore sites.

8. The bishop saint Dubricius of Legions implies a connection of the city of the legion with Dover/Dubris or Canterbury/Durovernum or Rochester/Durobrivae.

9. The city of the legion being called Caerleon may possibly imply that the legion was the legio Augusta (which was the legion at Richborough)?

Also, the Silures of Isca Silurium (Caerleon) might possibly be connected back to the Silva Caledonia (Weald)?

10. The city of the legion seemingly may be the same as the city of Lions/Lyonesse which was supposedly between Land's End and Scilly isles in the far south-west. The location of Lyonesse may be analogous to our city of the Legion at Richborough in the far south-east. Caerleon on the south coast of Wales in the far south-west is also maybe somewhat analogous to Richborough in Kent?

11. Tremounus of Legions (HRB) is very similar to Trimontium at Melrose in Scotland

which is Adam Ardrey's "city of the legion" candidate, and the name of the latter is similar to either Triputiensis/Rutupi (Richborough) [the city of the legion] or Trinovantum (supposedly London).

12. The city of the legion as "second Rome" might link with the Ruym name of Thanet? Or it might link with the Romans who were mainly in the south-east?

13. The name "urbs Legionis" is also Roman and might imply that the site was in the more Roman south-east? Urbs might also imply an important city.

14. The city of the legion may be connected with Carmarthen or "(city of the) 1000(0) (soldiers)", and this might happen to match Richborough? I think i saw somewhere that Rutupi/Richborugh had not more than perhaps about 1000 men?   "the II Augusta had reduced alot [to 1/10th]". ("Legio 2nd Britannica … just 1,000 strong by then [ear 5th cent]"? 100 knights Leodegrance?)

There are also possible matches for the name Rutupi/red-top/Reptaceaster/Ratesburgh/Richborough or Reculver/Regulbium in traditional Arthurian sources.

Ulfin de Ricaradoch?

Rhydderch Hael of battle of Arthuret?

Boso of Richiden/Ridoc/Rico (HRB)?

'Caer Bosso' "Bosso's city" / Rhydycheu / caer Vembyr?

Riculf/Raculf (HRB)?

"2 streams Rheidiol and Paith" in the Saints Lives? Mouth of river Rheidiol.

Gawain died/buried at either Richborough/Rutupi or Dover in sources.

Campus Lapideus / campo iuxta lapidem tituli "= Richborough"?

Some think Vortimer's cenotaph may have been at Richborough?

(Wedale x miles north of) Mel-rose?

"A certain regulus"? Raglan (12 Monasteries)?

Rocabarraigh?

The Round Table?

The Ruin? The Burh?

The "white town" of 584 could be either Dover or Richborough (white large cruciform platform)?

Although this is not in Jackson's article it is important also to mention the stark evidence that Cruc Mawr of the Wonders of Britain certainly only-best matches the "large cruciform platform" at Richborough (combined with the Christian Cross).

One final point is that some people dismiss Arthur's battles being in the south-east quarter of England/Britain because it is old orthodox opinion that the south-east was only Anglo-Saxon then. This point is not really valid because Arthur had to be in the same area since he fought the Saxons. Also we don't know for sure yet the dates of the battles, and it is possible that Arthur could have been abit earlier when the south-east wasn't all Anglo-Saxon. Another counter-point is that in the last decade or so there has been a change in

views of some scholars and they now say that the true situation of the Saxons (and Britons) in the south-east seems less clear and/or orderly than previously believed. I also noticed that old orthodox opinions were sometimes based on mis-interpretations of some Anglo-Saxon chronicle entries. Some people have said that the Saxons penetrated quite some way inland which supposedly means Arthur's battles can't be in the Saxon Shore. However, there is no reason why there could not have been Saxons in some inland places between the Wash and the Solent, and "Arthur" in the Saxon Shore. Some sources seem to imply such was possible re Saxons being between the Wash and Solent. It is already known that there was a major gap or salient of Britons in the London and Essex area.

Chapter 9. 9th battle site Mt Badon [Adurni/Portchester].

Badon (AC) = Guinnion (HB) = Dover (ND).
Badon 9th battle site of the HB = Adurni/Portchester 9th SS site of the ND.

The battle of Badon or "Bath" is considered to have been an historical battle because it is found in a number of early sources including the DEB of Gildas, the EH of Bede, the HB (& Wonders) of Nennius, the AC, Hergest, the HRB of Geoff of Monmouth, the '24 kings & 33 cities', Taliesin, Tysilio, Dream of Rhonabwy.

Suggestions of other people and/or us for the date of the battle of Badon (yr 44 DEB, section 50/56 HB, yr 72 AC, yr 128 Hergest, yr 222 AC) have included: 429 (identified with Halleluyah victory in Bede's EH); 430-440 (Higham); 470 (based on HRB); 482 (McCarthy & O Croinin); c 485 (Snyder); 488 (identified with battle of Cayburn); 490s (Wood); "493 (Bede)"; 494-497 (Morris); 496/497 (Wiki); 499-516 (Brynjulfson); c 500 (Dumville, Jackson); 501 (Bieda); 516/518 (AC, Ashe); 538 (based on ASC etc); 540 (great victory of Arthur on David's day); 546 (AC); before 547 (based on "before Ida" in the HRB, "before Maelgwn" in DEB); 554 (Hergest); 556 (based on ASC); 565 (great battle Mon); 566/567 (Baodan/Baetan/Baitan in Irish); 568/569 (based on ASC & AC); 575 (Metcaut); 577 (based on Hergest & ASC); 580 (Simon Stirling); 582/586/588 (Ardrey); 589/587/586 (Queen Badda/Baddo); 592 (Woddesbeorg); 598 (identified with Gododdin); 614 (Beandune in ASC); 624 (battle of Badr); 640 (great victory of Arthur on David's day); 661 (Hunt based on ASC); 665 (AC); 675 (Lot, Gunther-Evans based on ASC); 735/752/756/760 (Bereford/Hereford).

"455-519 series of British-Saxon conflicts" ASC.
466-73 Period of minimal Saxon activity;
"488-547 only landings of Saxons on the coast".
gap between Bretwaldas 491-560.
"510-555 emigration of Angles & Frisians to the Continent".
no gains gap 519-552 ASC.

Regarding Gildas' 44 years date of Badon:

Gildas' maximum known possible dates range is 421-572.

The 40/43/44/45 years of Gildas might possibly be linked with any of these:

42 yrs in Africa (HB); 43/47 ad Claudius invasion; 42 yrs in prison Joseph of Arimathea; 40 yrs alarm after Maximus (HB); 40 days/nights Germanus (HB); 40 yrs Patrick (HB); 40 days Patrick (HB); 16 + 25 yrs Patrick (HB); 40 yrs Patrick to Brigit + 405 yrs (HB), or 40 yrs Patrick + 4 yrs Columba to Brigit (HB); 443 Atilla the Hun (ASC); 40 days St Martin; 444 ad St Martin (ASC); 444th yr (Ethelwerd); "446 ad" Cunedda; 440-484 Euric (Riothamus); Gaetica chapter/section 45; 40 days Rhun (HB); 540/640 ad great victory of Arthur on St David's day (Welsh).

Gildas' birthday might be linked with David's birthday 458/540/640 (Welsh), or Brigit's birthday 454 (AC), or Columba's birthday 521 (AC)?

Gildas (Auctor) might be connected with Gelasius, or Germanus of Auxerre, or Ghirlandina (Modena), or Victor, or Guitolinus, or Hilda 614 (EH), or Elvod, or Galahad?

Guinnion of the HB and/or Badon of the AC might possibly be connected with either Ambrosius versus Guitolinus (HB), Cunedda/Cadwallon versus Wyddel, Bran versus Math (Hanes Taliesin), Gwenddolau versus Rhydderch/Aedan/Peredur (AC), or Urien versus Theodoric (HB)?

We can fairly confidently say that there apparently may have been two battles of Badon. Some scholars have pointed out that the descriptions of the battle of Badon in the AC and the battle of Guinnion in the HB are similar (hence Badon of other sources could match either/both Guinnion of the HB and/or Badon of the HB). [Guinnion of the HB is Dover/Dubris (both 5th/6th), and Badon of the HB is Portchester/Adurni (both 9th).] Badon in the DEB is a siege, while Badon in the AC is a battle. The AC also has two battles of Badon (516 & 665).

The etymological origin of the name Badon(i(cu)s)/*Badon-(byrig) is not known for sure by anyone. Suggestions have included from:

baedd "(a) boar";

baiddi/beado/beadu "battle, war";

baeddu "to thump";

goddess(es) Baduhenna;

Boadicea/Boudicca/Buddugre "Victoria"?

Bieda (501 ASC);

Abaddon?

Baddanbyrig/Baddanburg/Badda "Badda('s fort)";

bhag-ed- "mast-eater";

Badhun "a fenced enclosure"?

bodan "bottom"?

badd "bed, grave(s)"?

bath(s);

bald?

bard?

-don "hill", or "fort"?

-on "same ending as Celidon, Guinnion, Legion, Bregion".

(There might be a link between these: Boadicea "Victoria", Vincentius, Victorinus 395-406, Victricius 403, Patrick associated with Victoricus, Halleluyah victory, 1st victory of Ambrosius (EH), victory of Ambrosius (HRB from DEB), Badon was a victory, synod of Victory 569?)

Match of the name of Badon (1) at Dover [Guinnion] :

- At Dover is found a place-name Braddon/Bradden/Bredenstone, and it is described in similar terms to Badon, quote "lost village of Braddon within Drop Redoubt on Dover Western Heights", "the ancient name of Braddon", "I would suspect that Bradden would more likely be on the highest point of the hill".

Someone has claimed that Badon can't be Braddon because the latter name supposedly comes from Old English brade_denu "(dweller at the) broad valley". These following examples might possibly confirm a connection of the 2 names: "Badon/Avon" &/or Avalon might have a link with Abaddon/Apollyon? Badon is Bladud/Baldud in the HRB. Tradition links Badon with Bardon of Leicester. The real original Dum-barton "fortress of the Britons / Britain" seems to have been Dover/Guinnion. Possibly compare Bardon Mill of the North (see below). Silve Bradon / Braydon Wood near Swindon in Wiltshire may have some connection (Guinnion was in silva Caledon, Dover was in the Weald area)? Bath is pronounced "Barth"? Baden "baths" in Germany? Ysbaddaden of Culhwch & Olwen is possibly Badon? Adonwy and Bradwen in Y Gododdin? Broad Ford Bridge connected with Boadicea?

- Badon of the AC = Guinnion of the HB [which = Dover]?

[Does "Arthur of Bradley & Winifred" also link Arthur of Badon and Guinevere of Guinnion?]

There is seeming evidence that St Martin le Grand of Dover is connected with Arthur's battle(s), and especially with Guinnion and/or Badon).

The Modena Archivolt surely must depict either Guinnion and/or Badon. The "tower" or "castle" in the Archivolt picture maybe matches the castellum/fort(let) of Guinnion, and it looks alot like Dover lighthouse? The name Winlogee/Guinevere in the Archivolt matches Guinnion (and white Dover).

- Badon was a "siege" in Gildas & HRB. This may link with "fort(let)" Guinnion [Dover]?

- "the Welsh in Tysilio place it [Badon] near Winchester..."? Guintonhi/"Winchester" may match Guinnion & Dover.

- Badon is associated with Dubricius of Legions in the HRB, and Dubricius surely matches either Dubris/Dover or Durovernum/Canterbury or Durobrivae/Rochester, while the city of the Legion was Richborough/Rutupiae.

- The name "Bath-hill" maybe matches that there was a "Bath House Area" at Dubris/Dover in archaeological maps?

Badon's possible connection with hill forts might also possibly be connected with Dover [fort

Guinnion]?

- The alternative version of the name of Badon/*Badonbyrig of "Baddesdown-hill" in the EH of Bede (and Bannesdown/Lansdown of Camden, and Baanesdown of Wynn) might link with the North Downs (which Dover is in)? (Not sure if Camden's Lansdown could also link with Langdon Bay at Dover?) Possibly this could be linked with Wibbandune in the ASC?

- If Badon/Baldud/Bladud possibly has a link with Balduph and with the word "bald" then this may also match Dover? (Mynydd Eidyn of Pa Gur matches Guinnion and Dover. The word 'Mynydd' can mean "bald head", and this seems to suit Dover & the Downs?)

[- Not sure if Badon/Baanesdown could possibly have a link with Bran whose White Tower/Hill "facing France" may have been at Dover not London? (The battle of Bran vs Math of Hanes Taliesin?)]

- Badon/Bath is close to "Albania" & "AltClut" in the HRB.
"Albania" links with Guinnion/*Alborum, and with the Downs and Dover/Albion.
 (Caer) Alt Clut means ail "(a) rock", or "a height/cliff", or "white", or "a house site", or "fort", + "river Clyde", or "Caledon", which matches both fort Guinnion and Dover. (AltClut's other name of Dum-barton "fortress of the Britons / Britain" also matches Dover/Guinnion.)

- Badon is possibly connected with the Halleluyah victory of Germanus. Germanus has a connection with St Alban, and he was surely more likely in the south-east. (Bleiddan Sant the celebrated Lupus?)

- If Badon is linked with Boadicea then we can note that she is connected with Watling Street and "St Alban's". Some sources have Watling Street starting from Dover or Richborough. St Alban is linked to Albion (Dover).

- Some sources imply that Arthur drove the Saxons out of England/Britain at the battle of Badon or Guinnion or Clarence. This fits a (Saxon) Shore location, and it fits Dover as the one major entrance/exit point of Britain as the closet shortest crossing point for travelers between Britain and mainland Europe.

Match of the name of Badon (2) at Portchester:
- The name Badon seemingly might match with the Saxon Shore fort's name portus Adurni? (Versions of the name Badon are Badon(i(cu)s)/Badonic(i)/Baddon/Faddon/Vad(d)on/Hadonis ; versions of the name Adurni are Adurni/Adiuni/Ardaoni/Ardaoneon/Ardaunium/Adur/ardu. Perhaps compare Adwen the 14th of the 15 children of Brychan?)
[The Welsh name (odor) nant y badd might possibly confirm a connection of Badon and Adurni? Arddunion "fortress height" of Gwallawg's battles (Taliesin) matches Dover (SS/ND) / Guinnion (HB) / Eidyn 2 (PG) / Badon 1 (AC), and its name is interestingly similar to Ardaoneon (SS/ND) / Badon 2 (HB).]
The mount/hill of Badon would be Portsdown Hill at the back of Portchester fort, and/or which Portchester fort is below, since the name of portus Adurni is thought to mean "port/fort of the height".
Bede's Baddesdown-hill (and Camden's Bannesdown/Lansdown, and Wynn's Baanesdown)

is similar to Portsdown Hill (& the South Downs).

Bathampton down near Bath & Bedhampton near Adurni/Portchester?

– Mount Badon (&/or Nant Badon) might possibly be connected to Mantuantonis/Mutu-antonis of the Ravenna cosmo. (# 69), which is maybe roughly in the same area as Portchester? [Minmanton 305?] (There is a river Antona at Winchester. A Welsh source mentions a river Badon or river Avon. The Salisbury Avon is also not really very far from our site, and/or there is a Barton river in our site's area.)

– Some have linked Badon "ca 500" with B(i)eda and Port of the 501 entry in the ASC, and/or linked the 2nd battle of Badon 665 of the AC with Biedanheafod of the 675 entry in the ASC. Port has been linked with either Portsmouth near our site, or with Portland in Dorset (next door to Hampshire). (The battle of Llongborth 501/508?)

– Some have wondered if the 1st battle of Badon was in the same place as the 2nd battle of Badon. It has been suggested that the 2nd battle of Badon 665 of the AC may match Pontesbury 661 of the ASC because both are connected with first easter/baptism. Posentesbur(g)h/Poritesbury/Pontesbury/Posbury is possibly similar to Portsdown/Por(t)chester? The same 661 ASC entry mentions Wight and Ashdown. (Compare Jackson's *Badonbyrig?)

Alternatively, the 2nd battle of Badon 665 could be connected with Cadwalla/Cadwallon invading Kent and Wight in 686 (ASC)?

– Nennius might have linked Adurni/Portchester the 9th/last fort of the ND [Mt Badon of the HB of Nennius] with Branodunum/Brancaster the 1st SS fort of the ND? (The etymology of the name Branodunum/Brancaster is thought to be "steep or personal name, +, dun/hill/down/mountain".)

– "the Welsh in Tysilio place it [Badon] near Winchester..."?

– Ventageladia/Vindogladia/Bindogladia / Badbury Rings in Dorset, Badbury in Wiltshire, and Badbury Hill in Berks are all in shires next door to our Badon/*Badonbyrig site Portchester in Hampshire (and all are in Wessex). Silve Bradon or Braydon Wood/forest near Swindon in Wiltshire. (There is also a Baldon between Towcester & Silchester. Vindogladia / Badbury Rings is similar to Vindolanda / Bardon Mill of the Wall/North. Badda's might be Boadicea's?) Badbury in Northamptonshire might also link with our Badon in (South) Hampshire? (West Saxons ranged from the Wash to the Solent.) "Baddesley ... is also in Hampshire". (There is also a Brading in Wight. There may be a Bursledon Hill not far from Portchester?)

– Brunanburh &/or Bdora/Bodra/Eden/Ituna near Solway might be analogous to Badon/*Badonbyrig as Adurni/Portcheser near Solent? (Badon/Baddesdown 940/960 of Nennius is possibly connected with Brunandune 937 of Ethelwerd? In the ASC there is a Baddanbyrig in 900, and a Badecanwiellon in 910. Abingdon?) [Interestingly, Baumber and Brumby in Lincoln has been proposed as the sites of both Badon and Brunanburh.]

– The proposed possible Badhun "a fenced enclosure" meaning coincidentally may match Portchester fort?

Scholars agree that due to historical reasons Badon must be somewhere in the south(ern

half) of England/Britain (Jackson, Brynjulfson). Arthur fought the "Saxons" (HB, HRB) & "specifically Kentishmen/Jutes" (HB, Collingwood, Jackson), and at the estimated time of Arthur's battles these people were mainly only in the south-east quarter of England/Britain bound by a line drawn from the Wash to the Solent (Sayles).

Our Badon at Portchester matches Jackson's Badon "somewhere central southern England", and Brynjulfson's Badon "in the extreme southern part of the island" and "in the southwest", and the proposed meaning bodan "bottom"?